The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 188.

Friday, December 25. 1741.

Farther Conſiderations *on the* True Nature *of* GOVERNMENT.

WHEN the Matter I have hinted at is duly minded, when Things are more heeded than Words, and thoſe who repreſent the People manifeſt their kind Intentions towards them by doing them Good, then it will be ſafe to revive the old Queſtion, Whether *Triennial* or *Septennial* Parliaments be preferable? For then Gentlemen will be diſpoſed to enter into the Merits of the Thing, rather than amuſe themſelves with plauſible Diſputes. This was the Method in *Rome*, while the Majority of the *Romans* kept their Wits: When the Agitation of any Political Point begat Tumult and Faction, why then the Diſpute was laid aſide till the Minds of Men were cool, and in a more proper Temper for deciding. But when frequent Factions had diſorder'd the firſt Principles of Government, as frequent Diſeaſes will break the beſt Conſtitution, then this Method was left off, and I need not ſay what enſued.

The candid Reader, I am ſure, will obſerve, that I act upon my own Principles, and do not offer any Sentiments on the Duration of Parliaments at all. This too, I think, is acting like an *Engliſhman*; for whatever other People may think, every true *Engliſhman* will find, that there are Things of much greater Moment to him than Political Diſputes. But if we go on as we have for ſome Years paſt, this will not be the Caſe. I am now going to open a great Myſtery; and, according to what I have laid down in the Beginning of this Diſcourſe, I doubt not of a good Reception; which is, That political Diſputes will then be every private Man's Buſineſs. Our Wits are will then no longer depend either on Induſtry or on Trade, but on the Prevalence of one Party. What a mighty Figure do the *Athenians* make in the Writings of *Herodotus* and *Thucydides*, when they gave Laws to *Greece*, and Examples to Mankind? And what ſtrange Figure do the ſame People make in the Writings of St. *Luke*, wherein they are repreſented as *buſy in nothing but hearing of News, in asking and reſolving Queſtions*. Heretofore there were not a Dozen People in this great City intereſted in Publick Papers, and now there are Hundreds. What is the Conſequence, why in thoſe Days we had plain ſimple Facts deliver'd in few Words; and now we have Abundance of fine Writing, and hardly any Facts at all. Many a Man now ſubſiſts by the Diſputes in Being: He can tell what Debate bought him a Suit of Cloaths, and by what National Point he carried his laſt new Perriwig. What if this ſhould become general? Or old *Britons* we ſhould become *new Athenians*. I do not ſay this to wound particular Perſons, or to turn any Set of Men into Ridicule; but I ſay it to prevent ſuch Scribblers from turning their Country to a Scene of Confuſion, and ſetting honeſt People together by the Ears. We are viſibly leſs careful, and leſs induſtrious, than our Forefathers; and where's the Wonder of it? Have we not twenty new Diverſions ſet up to debauch our Minds; and Half a Score new Papers to diſtract our Heads? Is there a Tradeſman, by reading all the News-Papers at the Coffee-houſe, and by Arguments held there, who is not ſelf-conceited that he ought to be imploy'd in amending Affairs of State? And are not the Apprentices and Maid-ſervants all Politicians by the Aſſiſtance of the *Farthing* and *Halfpenny Poſts*, as well as Lawyers Clerks, and other Juniors, who take upon them to cenſure the Legiſlature? Courtiers impute this to the licentious Writings of the Malecontents; the Malecontents throw back the Charge on the Courtiers: But the diffuſive Evil gnaws us, while they divert themſelves at Shuttlecock. In Politicks as well as Natural Caſes, while Doctors differ the Patient dies. I can ſcarce command my Pen to write, that this is our Caſe.

Next to Parliaments, the Power of the Sword is a capital Point. Thoſe who ſent *Cæſar* from *Rome* were wiſe, but their Wiſdom did not ſeem to ſerve them, when they left him the *ſupreme* Command in *Gaul*. We know very well, that the long Continuance, and various Fortune of thoſe called the *Barons Wars*, were entirely owing to both Parties having the Power of the Sword. Our old Tenures, tho' they were intended only to arm great Lords in the Service of their Prince, yet by the help of certain Diſtinctions they frequently ſerved to bring Armies into the Field againſt him. *Henry* VII. found out the Means of redreſſing this Miſchief, and of wreſting the Sword out of the Barons Hands. Accordingly, in his Son's Time, we find Lords heading Inſurrections of the People; and ſo Things have continued ever ſince, and ſo they muſt ever continue: For, literally, the Sword can never be wreſted out of the People's Hands. In the Diſputes between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, the Militia was a ſtrongly conteſted Point. The King believed, that if he gave it up, he gave up his Authority, and the Parliament were perſuaded, that if they had it not they ſhould not ſupport their own. On the Reſtoration this Point was determin'd in favour of the Crown; but as the ill Uſe the Crown made of this Determination, was one of the great Cauſes of the Revolution, ſince then a Medium hath been found, whereby the Honour of the Crown is ſecur'd, without endangering the People; that Force which is neceſſary to be kept up for the Defence of both, is independent upon both. The King raiſes, and the People, or the Repreſentatives of the People, may, if they pleaſe, diſband them. They annually conſider their Neceſſity, and their Number: They judge of both, before they acquieſce in providing for their Pay. The King commands theſe Forces; but then, as in his Civil Capacity, he commands for the Benefit of his People; or, in other Words, he directs what one Part of his Subjects ſhall do for the Good of the Whole. We ſay the *King's Forces*, as we ſay the *King's Laws* and the *King's Judges*: But we mean that they are the *People's Laws*, and the *People's Judges*, in another Senſe; and in that Senſe the *Forces* are ſo too.

However, the Diſciples of the Great Writer I have ſo often mention'd think in another Way; that is to ſay, they think, that even in this reſpect the King has too great Power; they have expreſs'd as much, more than once, in their Writings; and, which is much more, they have expreſs'd it in their Actions. They were once for making the Army one of the Eſtates; and they ſtill have it in view to make ſome Alteration in this Point; with a View to the Peoples Good, no doubt; yet I have heard wiſe Men doubt, whether if it took place it would do good to the People. I do not pretend to diſcuſs this Queſtion either, tho' I think it ſomewhat clearer than the other, becauſe there is a more evident Connection between People and Parliaments, than between the People and the Army. But a very ill Uſe has been made of this Diſpute: For in the Courſe of it, great Pains has been taken to infuſe into the People a Hatred of the Army, which muſt beget a Hatred in the Army, and I have no Inclination to chriſten any of the more remote Deſcendants of Diſcord in this Line. Let them that like them give 'em Names. But ſure I am, that to bid People fall out about the Colour of their Cloaths, is not reconcileable to Reaſon, Law, or Goſpel; nor ſhall I eaſily be made believe, that ſuch Men intend their Country well, as endeavour to create ill Blood among their Countrymen. If we look upon the Proteſts againſt the Number of Forces kept up by Authority of Parliament, and compare the Names with the Liſts of general Officers in ſubſequent Times, when more Troops were kept up, we ſhall find ſuch a Conformity as will incline us to doubt, whether thoſe that are called Reaſons ought not rather to be ſtiled Colours of Reaſon. The Fate of a Nation is quite a different thing from the Fate of a Party. A Party may periſh, and the Nation be ſafe: And therefore it is for the Sake of the Nation that I ſometimes take the Mask of a Party. We may be talk'd into a Rebellion; but Talking will not alter the Nature of a Rebellion; nay, perhaps, while we are fighting in Defence of their Opinions, ſome of theſe fine Folks may alter them of their own Accords, and may employ their Eloquence in diſtinguiſhing our Title to a Halter. The People of *England*, and the People who compoſe the Army, are the ſame People; nor is it poſſible that the Army ſhould be brought to fight againſt the People, unleſs the People and they are firſt eſtranged from each other. All true Friends to their Country therefore will endeavour to prevent this. In our laſt Civil Wars, the Soldiers of Fortune on the King's Side, and Men of deſperate Fortunes on the Parliament's Side, kept up the War. Had it not been for this, Brother would not have fought againſt Brother, or Father againſt Son, as they actually did. Our Safety conſiſts in being defended by an Army of our Countrymen, commanded by Men of Family and Fortune, and under the Direction of the Legiſlature. Whoever attempts to leſſen this Security, by changing the Situation of any of the Parties, is an Enemy to the People of *England*, whatever he may pretend. A Robber is not an honeſt Man, even if he returns what he has ſtolen. And ſo that Perſon is no Friend to his Country who puts things wrong, in order to have the Honour of ſetting them right again. How juſt this Diſcourſe of mine may appear, at the time of its Publication, I cannot tell; but ſure I am, that if it had been publiſhed juſt a hundred Years ago, it might have prevented a great deal of Bloodſhed; for then, thouſands of ſober People acted as if they had been mad; and ſome of their Deſcendants, for aught I know, may, at this day, be in the ſame Diſpoſition.

[To be continued]

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 23. Wind S. Came down and ſail'd thro', the St. Catherine, Roberts, for Lisbon. Arrived the Hobhouſe, Bartlet, from St. Kitts. Remains his Majeſty's Ship the Dover; and the Benjamin, Pidgeon, for Portmahone.

Graveſend, Dec. 23. Paſs'd by the Two Broad Swords, Dewro, from Dantzick; the St. John Evangeliſt, Rumbo, from Bourdeaux.

Arrived

At Virginia, the Betty, Watſon, from London and Newcaſtle.

LONDON, December 25.

Extract of a Letter from Petersbourg, Dec. 9. N. S.

'I dare ſay the Revolution which has lately happen'd 'here will aſtoniſh a good deal even your Politicians at 'the Hague, who pretend to foreſee every extraordinary 'Event, long before it happens; but to us who have re'ſided here many Years, and ſcarce remember one to 'have elapſed without ſome Plot or other fatal either to 'its Authors or to the State, there is nothing marvellous 'in what fell out a few Days ago; on the contrary, we 'expected it, and have long expected it, for in Ruſſia an 'Alteration in Government is not more extraordinary 'than in other Nations a Change in the Adminiſtration 'of Affairs. To account for this, in the Manner which 'I know you will expect, I muſt go back to the Reign 'of the Czar Peter, juſtly ſtiled the Great and the Father 'of his Country.

'That wiſe Prince altered the Succeſſion, not out of 'Paſſion, Prejudice, or Whim, but merely for the Sake 'of his People. He knew the Diſpoſition of his Empreſs 'Catherine, and that ſhe would faithfully execute the 'Truſts repoſed in her; but he knew his People too 'well to expect this, if he had left her only Regent or 'Protector to his Grandſon, he therefore veſted her by 'his Will with Sovereign Authority. The Ruſſians were 'well enough contented with her Adminiſtration, eſpe'cially at firſt, when ſhe ſhew'd a great deal of Kind'neſs to the Nobility: But when, under colour of a 'Conſpiracy, which ſome attribute to an Intrigue of 'Prince Menzikoff, ſhe baniſh'd Count Tolſtoi, Prince A'lexander Nareskin, and the young Prince Dolgorucki 'into Siberia, they began in earneſt to cabal againſt her, 'and in all Probability would have remov'd her from the 'Government, if ſhe had not been taken away by Death 'in May 1727. According to the Conſtitution of Peter 'I. ſhe had a Right of diſpoſing of the Empire by Will, 'and accordingly ſhe made one in favour of Peter II. 'This young Prince recalled thoſe whom the late Em'preſs had baniſh'd, and was entirely govern'd by the 'Dolgorucki's, whoſe Siſter he was upon the point of 'marrying when he died on Jan. 30, 1730. If the Will 'of the Empreſs Catherine had been obey'd, the Prince 'of Holſtein muſt have ſucceeded, but the Dolgorucki's 'not only ſet aſide him, but alſo his Aunt the Ducheſs of 'Mecklemburgh who was then living, and called to the 'Succeſſion the late Empreſs Anna Iwanowna Daugh'ter to the Czar Peter's elder Brother John. This 'they did with an Intent to limit her Power by a Capi'tulation, which ſhe accepted in order to obtain the Di'adem, but declar'd it void as ſoon as that was fix'd upon 'her Head. The Ruſſian Patriots thenceforward fix'd 'their Eyes upon the Princeſs Elizabeth Daughter to the 'Czar Peter I. for when once the late Empreſs had broke 'thro' the Capitulation, ſhe made uſe entirely of Foreigu'ers, and kept the Ruſſian Nobility in great Subjection.

'Towards the Cloſe of her Reign, when ſhe had mar'ried her Niece to the Duke of Brunſwick, ſhe began to 'apprehend her Schemes might be diſconcerted, which 'put her upon thoſe Severities which, inſtead of anſwer'ing her Purpoſe, ſtrengthen'd that Intereſt ſhe fought 'to deſtroy. Some of the Ruſſian Nobility obſerving 'that ſeveral Foreigners of great Diſtinction were piqued 'at the Conduct of Count Munich, and the Miniſters 'who were of his Party, they reſolv'd to make uſe of 'this Accident to facilitate their Deſign of putting things 'on a new Foot, and riſing again to that Authority to 'which they thought they had a natural Right. The 'War with Sweden was the Step which they expected 'to ripen all their Deſigns, for this oblig'd the Court to 'draw together Abundance of Troops in the Neighbour'hood of this City, which the Chiefs of the Party knew 'were all devoted to their Intereſts.

'The Victory at Wilmanſtrand afforded a Pretence to 'the Generals who were in the Secret to come by turns 'to Petersburgh, where they conferr'd with Prince Czerkaski and the other Heads of the Confederacy, by whom 'it was agreed that General Laſci ſhould return to the Army in order to diſpoſe it to act as ſhould be requir'd 'when their Project was ripe, and that all military Affairs 'in the City ſhould be directed by the Prince of Heſſe-'Homburg, a Perſon of infinite Addreſs and impenetrable 'Secreſy. On the 4th of this Month there was an Aſſembly at his Houſe of the Heads of the Party, when it was 'agreed to act immediately, and accordingly an Expreſs 'was diſpatch'd that Night to General Laſcy with the 'ſtrongeſt Aſſurances that before he arriv'd the Princeſs 'Elizabeth would be peaceably ſeated on the Throne, 'and that he might ſafely proclaim her as ſoon as their 'Diſpatches reach'd his Hand. All the next Day was 'ſpent in making Preparations, but with ſuch Secreſy, 'that in the Night between the 5th and 6th, Duke Anthony of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, the Counts Munich, 'Oſterman, Golofkin, Mingden, with their Families, and 'all the Foreigners of any Diſtinction, were ſeiz'd in their 'Beds and conducted to a Fortreſs in an Iſland in the 'Midſt of this City, not only without Noiſe, but without any Knowledge of the Court, who were altogether 'unappriz'd of what had paſt till the Guards were doubled the next Morning, and the Ducheſs Regent and her 'Husband found themſelves treated as Priſoners.

'The Senate aſſembled very early on the 6th, and 'being appriz'd of the Meaſures that had been taken, 'they declar'd that all that had paſs'd from the Death of 'the Czar Peter II. was downright Uſurpation; that 'the Imperial Dignity belong'd of Right to the Princeſs 'Elizabeth, under whom, it was not doubted, the Ruſſians would enjoy Freedom and Felicity. They then 'proceeded to name Prince Czerkaski Lord High Chancellor, and directed him to attend the Princeſs, and to 'aſſure her of their Duty; and on his Return ſhe was 'publickly proclaim'd, under a triple Salvo of the Cannon and Small Arms of the Caſtles and Gariſon, which 'was ſucceeded by the loudeſt Acclamations of the People, '*Long live the Empreſs Elizabeth.* In the Evening the 'Expreſs from General Lacy return'd, with the News 'of her being proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet in the 'Army under his Command, with all the Signs of Joy 'and Unanimity imaginable.

'One of the firſt Acts of the new Empreſs's Adminiſtration, was a Meſſage to the late Ducheſs Regent, 'now ſtiled Princeſs of Mecklemburgh, aſſuring her that 'ſhe had nothing to fear, either for herſelf or for her 'Family. The next Day they were conducted to the 'Houſe in which the preſent Empreſs formerly reſided, 'and it is ſaid they will ſpeedily be ſent to Stralſund, 'where they will be ſet at Liberty. As for the Empreſs herſelf ſhe went immediately to the Winter Palace, 'where the Counts Oſterman and Golofkin have had an 'Audience of her; but as to Count Munich, moſt People 'are of Opinion he may have the Honour of paying his 'Compliments to his old Friend the Duke of Courland.

'All Things here are now in profound Tranquillity, 'and the Empreſs having declar'd that ſhe will be equally 'generous to her Friends, and gentle to her Enemies, it 'has rais'd the Hopes of many, and calm'd the Fears of 'all. We apprehend the Swediſh War will have a ſpeedy 'Determination, and that immediately thereupon the 'Empreſs will ſet out for Moſcow. The French Amſador has been at Court and well received; and yet the 'Empreſs has declar'd that ſhe will religiouſly fulfil the 'Engagements of Ruſſia with Foreign Powers, and has 'directed her Miniſters to give the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances 'of this to all the Courts of Europe. To-morrow it is 'ſaid there will be a grand Promotion, for except declaring the Prince of Heſſe-Hombourg Velt-Marſhal 'there has been none as yet; and this once over, the 'Temper of the Court will be quickly known, which 'now can be only gueſs'd at, and that with great Uncertainty.'

Yeſterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No 26106, 5000 l. No. 718, 500 l. No. 799, 16636, 20988, 32522, 50702, 1522, 32738, 100 l. each.

Dr. Stuckley is appointed to preach before the Houſe of Commons, at St. Margaret's Church Weſtminſter, on the 30th of January next.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons have adjourn'd to the 18th of January next.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, went according to annual Cuſtom to the ſeveral Markets in this City and collected the Charity of the Well-diſpoſed, towards the Relief of poor Priſoners confin'd for Debt in the City Gaols.

Next Tueſday comes on the New Election for Members for Weſtminſter, in Tothill-fields. The Candidates are the Right Hon. the Lord Percival and Charles Edwin, Eſq;

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Bank Stock, 134 5-8ths to 135. India, 158. South Sea, 104 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 111 1-4th to 1-half. New ditto, 111 1-4th to 1-half. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 11 s. to 16 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 14 l. to 13 l. 13 s.

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Made and Sold by JOHN CRAWLEY (late Servant to the Inventor, Mr. ARCHIBALD, deceaſed) at his Houſe in Berry-ſtreet, St. James's, and Sold at Mr. Bradſhaw's Stoughton and Daffy's Elixir Warehouſe, behind the Royal Exchange; at the Corners of the Exchange; by Mrs. Goddard at the Golden Spread-Eagle and Peſtle and Mortar in Lawrence-lane; at Mr. Deard's Toyſhop in the Court of Requeſts; by Mr. Leake, Bookſeller at Bath; by Mr. Peter Brown, at Briſtol; by Mr. Abree, Printer in Canterbury; by Mr. Hammond, Bookſeller in York; by Mr. Clowes, Apothecary at Harborough; and at the following Coffee-houſes, St. James's in St. James's ſtreet, Smyrna in Pall-mall, Mount in Groſvenor-ſtreet, Parliament and Britiſh in the Court of Requeſts, Oliver's Weſtminſter-Hall, Grace's the Upper End of the Hay-Market, Forreſter's Charing-Croſs, Will's Buckingham-Court, Turk's Head and George's in the Strand, Grecian Devereux-Court, John's, Shear-lane, Nando's, Rainbow, Temple-Exchange, and St. Dunſtan's, in Fleet-ſtreet, at Seagoe's, Holbourn, and at the Rainbow in Cornhill. At One Shilling a Box.

All Orders from Town or Country ſhall be punctually obſerv'd; with Allowance to thoſe that Sell them again.

Dr. ROBERT EATON's BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and ſold at the Doctor's late Dwelling-Houſe, now Mr. DUTTON's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-ſtreet.*

THIS Medicine reſtrains in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, all Internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood; alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menſes; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine; but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe behind the Royal Exchange; Mr John Potter, Chymiſt, in Bartholomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller, in Briſtol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookſeller, in Derby; Mr. Raiks, Printer, in Glouceſter; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halliſax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

An immediate and never-failing CURE *for*

Deafneſs, Thickneſs of Hearing, Noiſe or Pain in the Ears, &c.

BY a noble Chymical Preparation, the moſt excellent Medicine for this Purpoſe that ever was known, far exceeding all things ever yet publiſhed, or made Uſe of; its Virtues are beyond Expreſſion, and cannot be truly known but by Experience: Words come ſhort of its juſt Praiſe.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an inſtant Cure for Deafneſs, Thickneſs of Hearing, Noiſe or Pain in the Ears, from what Cauſe ſoever, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, having cured vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that have been in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and Medicines external and internal, by Advice, and alſo by Publication, have failed, with the greateſt Eaſe and Safety, and to their utmoſt Satisfaction and Wonder; for,

In a peculiar Manner it ſtrengthens, ſoftens, and looſens the Drum of the Ear, which by being dried, or ſhrivel'd, is often the firſt, and chief Cauſe of every Complaint of want of Hearing, or of Noiſe, or Pain in the Ears, *&c.* To remedy all which, this noble Medicine is a true Specifick, that never fails perfectly to cure all poſſibly curable Caſes, after all other Means and Medicine have utterly failed; which is more than can be ſaid of any other Thing in the whole World beſides itſelf: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hunt by congealed Matter in the Ears, it inſtantly cures.

It is ſold for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle, by the Author's Special Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinſhop, the Sign of the Black Horſe and Star, in Fleet-ſtreet, near Fleet-Ma[rket] and no where elſe in England.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland, *with the Manifeſto of the new Empreſs of* Ruſſia, *dated the 9th Inſtant at* Petersbourg, *as follows*, viz.

BE it known, that by the Will of the late Empreſs Catherine Alexiowna our Mother, made the 18th of May, 1727, which our loyal Subjects the Clergy and Laity ſwore to obſerve, ſhe did by the Firſt Article appoint the Emperor Peter II. for her Succeſſor to the Crown, and in caſe of his Death, made the following Settlement of it by the VIIIth Article, which runs thus:

"If the Great Duke ſhould die without Iſſue, the "Princeſs Anne and her Deſcendants, after her the "Princeſs Elizabeth and her Deſcendants, and after her "the Great Princeſs and her Deſcendants ſhall ſucceed "to the Throne. The Male Heirs ſhall have the Prefe"rence of the Females. Moreover, 'tis ſettled that none "ſhall poſſeſs the Imperial Throne of Ruſſia, if he be "not of the Greek Religion, or if he already has ano"ther Crown in Poſſeſſion.

'By virtue of this Settlement, We became indiſputably the lawful Heireſs of the Throne of our Anceſtors, from and after the Death of the late Emperor Peter II. and we ſhou'd have enjoy'd our Rights, if that Will had not been violated by the evil Intentions, and the Malignity of the Intrigues of the Count d'Oſterman, who was Steward of that Prince's Houſhold, and had the keeping of the Acts of ſuch Importance. He was ſenſible, no doubt, that We knew his Artifices, and that We took Notice of his Conduct, ſo often prejudicial to the Empire. Therefore, by a Series of the ſame Intrigues, and to the End that We might not attain to the Throne of Ruſſia, the late Empreſs Anne was call'd to it, to the prejudice of our Rights acknowledg'd by all the World.

'This Princeſs being on her Death-Bed in the Month of October, 1740. the Count d'Oſterman drew up a Regulation which was printed and publiſhed the 17th of the ſame Month, whereby the Empreſs Anne appointed for her Succeſſor, after her Death, the Son born by the Marriage of Prince Anthony-Ulric of Brunſwic-Lunenbourg with the Princeſs Anne of Mecklembourg, who was nam'd John, an Infant but Two Months old, who had not the leaſt Pretenſion or Hereditary Right to the Throne, and to whom was given by the ſame Regulation, the Title of Great Prince of Ruſſia.

'The Count d'Oſterman not ſatisfy'd with what he had done, aim'd at giving another Blow to our Rights, by depriving Us publickly of all Hopes of the Throne He was not aſhamed to have it inſerted in the ſaid Regulation, that after the Death of Prince John, his Son, and after his Death, his elder Brother, and in caſe the elder Brother alſo dy'd, the other Sons born of the Marriage of the Prince of Brunſwic to the Princeſs of Mecklembourg ſhould ſucceed to the Crown, tho' neither that Prince nor the Princeſs have the leaſt Right or Pretenſion by Law, to the Throne of Ruſſia. The Empreſs, tho' then ſo much weakened, was made to ſign this Regulation on the 16th of the ſame Month.

'On the 28th of October, after the Death of the Empreſs Anne, the Prince John, by the joint Practices of Count d'Oſterman and the late Velt-Marſhal Count de Munich, was confirm'd in the Quality of Emperor of Ruſſia, Our Guards, and the other Regiments, were under the immediate Command of the Count de Munich and the Prince of Brunſwic. All the Power being in their Hands, every Man of Senſe will naturally judge, that all our well-affected Subjects muſt be under the greateſt Conſtraint and Conſternation.

'They were forc'd to take the Oath of Homage to Prince John, by virtue of an Ordinance which eſtabliſh'd him Emperor, and of a particular Regulation publiſh'd after the Death of the Empreſs, concerning the Form of the Regency, that was to be obſerv'd provitionally during his Minority. The Count de Oſterman, and he alone, had preſented this Regulation to the Empreſs ſeveral Times to ſign it, and at length he found means to perſwade her to it.

'The Prince Anthony Ulric and his Spouſe, ſwore to, as well as ſign'd thoſe two Regulations, and by that means thought themſelves ſure of the Poſſeſſion of the Throne of Ruſſia.

'Not long after this, forgetting the Oath they had both taken, they broke thoſe very Regulations that each had ſworn to obſerve; they violently ſeiz'd the Regency of the Empire, and authoriz'd it by the Name of the Princeſs Anne of Mecklembourg, as Wife to the Prince of Brunſwic; and when ſhe was thus become Regent, ſhe arrogated to herſelf, by her full Authority, the Title of Great Princeſs of all the Ruſſias, which by no means belongs to her: A Conduct well known to the whole World, and wherein ſhe was aſſiſted by the Counſels of the Counts d'Oſterman and Munich, and the Count Michael de Golofkin.

'Such was the Source of the many Diſorders that have happen'd in our Empire, and ſuch the Cauſes of ſo many Oppreſſions ſuffer'd by our loyal Subjects, and of ſo many Grievances.

'But the moſt violent Attack made upon our Rights and Security, is that which was attempted lately, when Oſterman and the Count Michael de Golofkin, in conjunction with the Prince Anthony Ulric and the Princeſs Anne his Spouſe, did without any Shame or Fear, project and draw up a particular Regulation concerning the Regency of the Empire, whereby it was intended to exclude Us intirely from the Succeſſion to the Throne of Ruſſia, which belongs to Us by the Laws of God and Man, as well as by Our Birthright, and to place the Princeſs Anne upon it, as Empreſs, even during the Life of Prince John her Son.

'Being Eye-witneſs of ſo great Diſorders which during the Reign of an Infant ſcarce 14 Months old, expoſed our Empire to manifeſt Danger, and our faithful Subjects to ſuch frequent Oppreſſions; having conſidered alſo the dangerous Conſequences to be apprehended from it both at Home and Abroad, and alſo the Hazard our own Perſon was liable to; in order therefore to remedy one, and guard againſt the other, We did on the 6th Inſtant, with the Aſſiſtance of the Almighty, and at the moſt humble and earneſt Intreaties and Supplications of our faithful Subjects, particularly all our Life-Guards, mount the Throne of our Anceſtors, and the ſame Day We publiſh'd a Manifeſto upon that Occaſion.

'And tho' neither the Princeſs Anne, nor Prince John her Son, nor the Princeſs Catherine her Daughter, have not the leaſt Right nor Pretenſion to the Succeſſion of the Imperial Throne of Ruſſia, yet conſidering the Relation of that Princeſs, as well as of the Prince her Spouſe by his Mother's Side to the Emperor Peter II. We were pleas'd to favour them with our Imperial Protection, and intirely forgetting all their Proceedings to our Prejudice, We have given Orders that they be conducted to their own Country, with all the Honours due to their Birth, and with proper Penſions for their Maintenance.

Petersbourg, Dec. 1. O. S. The Duke Anthony Ulric of Brunſwic, and the Princeſs his Spouſe, together with their Children, the Prince John and the Princeſs Catharine, ſet out this Morning at 4 o'Clock with a good Guard on their Return to Germany. We are aſſur'd they have had a conſiderable Preſent of ready Money from the Empreſs, and that M. Hoffman the Harbinger of the Court, has 30000 Rubles to defray their travelling Expences. Prince Lewis Erneſt of Brunſwic-Lunenbourg is ſtill here, and it has been ſignify'd to him by order of the Empreſs, that he may take his own Time to retire, and that in the mean while, the Coaches and Equipages of the Court ſhould be at his Service The Velt-Marſhal Dolgorucki is return'd from his Exile, as are the two Brothers Dolgorucki whoſe Tongues were ſome time ago cut out. The Princeſs Dolgorucki who was promiſed in Marriage to the late Emperor Peter II. is likewiſe return'd. Orders have been diſpatched to Siberia, to allow more Liberty to the late Duke of Courland, to attend and maintain him as a Prince, and to let him have the Diverſion of Hunting, and taking the Air, and 'tis ſaid the Empreſs has ſent Leave for his Brothers to return hither. The Cabinet Council conſiſts of eleven Perſons, who are the Prince of Heſſe-Hombourg, the Velt-Marſhal General Laſci, the Prince Czerkaski the Great Chancellor, M. de Beſtucheff Miniſter of the Cabinet, the Count de Gallowin, the General Ufchakow, Two other Ruſſian Generals, the Knees Kurakin, the Attorney-General Trubeskoy, and the Knees Nareſsck n All the Foreign Miniſters have been to congratulate the new Empreſs on her Acceſſion, who, 'tis ſaid, intends to be crown'd at Moſcow in February, and that the young Duke of Holſtein, her Nephew, is invited to her Court. Her Imperial Majeſty has cauſed Major General Wrangel, and the Count de Waſabourg, and other Swediſh Officers who were lately brought hither Priſoners to be ſet at Liberty, and has ſent Orders for putting a Stop to all Hoſtilities in Finland.

HOME PORTS.

Dartmouth, Dec. 22. Since my laſt arrived the America, Grocock, from Newfoundland for London; and this Day the Duke's Tender, from Spithead for Liverpool, the Wind at N. E. 'which detains the Homeward 'bound Ships mention'd in my former.'

Weymouth, Dec. 23. Yeſterday anchor'd in Portland Road, the Happy Deliverance, Collet, from Gambia in Africa for London. 'His Majeſty's Ship the Woolwich 'ſailed from Gambia for Sierra Leon the 13th of Octo'ber, all well on board.' Wind E. N. E.

Cowes, Dec. 23. Wind N. Yeſterday came in the Fortuna Galley, Luytius, of and for Hamburgh from Bourdeaux; and the Magneſs, Watſon, a Tender, for Ireland; which laſt ſailed again the ſame Day, with his Majeſty's Ships the Southſea-caſtle, for Virginia; the Seaford, for Oporto; and the Hawk Sloop, for S. Carolina; The George, Wilkinſon, for Virginia, ſailed under Convoy of the Southſea-caſtle; and the following Ships under Convoy of the Seaford; viz. the Lilly, Townſend, the Mary, Reeves, and the Rysbrack, Dornford, for Oporto; the Matilda, Blackwell, and the Farnley, Gibſon, for Lisbon, all from London; the Prince Frederick, Wade, and the Prince William, Minock, both from Hamburgh laſt from Hull for Oporto; and the Sirah Galley, Morey, from Newcaſtle for Gibraltar; and this Morning ſailed the Samuel and Catherine, Snow, and the Elizabeth, Quarme, both for Madeira and Georgia.

Southampton, Dec. 23. Arrived the Expedition Packet, Mourant, from Guernſey; and the Ann and Rebecca, Goodfaith, from Rotterdam. Sailed the James, Major, for Dublin; and the Willing-mind, Migaud, for Jerſey. Wind N.

Deal, Dec. 24. Wind E. N. E. Remain the Dover Man of War, and the Benjamin, Pidgeon, for Portmahon.

Graveſend, Dec. 24. Arrived the Merry Adventure, Kennedy, from Middleburgh.

Arrived

At Gottenburgh, the Hope, Erickſon, from London.
At Dumfries, the Argyle, Corbett, from Virginia.

LONDON, December 26.

They write from the Hague, That M. de Raſfeldt the King of Pruſſia's Envoy Extraordinary there, has, by Order of his Pruſſian Majeſty declar'd to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States-General, 'That the King his 'Maſter was both aſtoniſh'd and incens'd at the Reports 'raiſed of the intended March of a great Body of his 'Troops towards the Duchy of Cleves; that this is one 'of the moſt groundleſs of Imputations; that it ought 'only to be conſider'd as an Artifice of ſuch as ſeek to 'foment a Miſunderſtanding between his Pruſſian Ma'jeſty and the other States of Europe; and that the 'King his Maſter has nothing more at Heart than to pre'ſerve a perfect Union with their High Mightineſſes and 'all his Neighbours. Upon this the States-General have return'd Thanks to his Pruſſian Majeſty, for the Aſſurances he has been pleas'd to give them by his Miniſter; and they deſire his Pruſſian Majeſty to be convinc'd of the Zeal and Satisfaction with which their High Mightineſſes will contribute to the Maintenance of ſuch good Underſtanding,

From Berlin they write, That the King of Pruſſia has reſolv'd to uſe his Inſtances with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in favour of the Count de Munich, that he may be ſet at Liberty.

The 9th inſtant being the Birth-day of the Hon. Philip Yorke, Eſq; who married the Heireſs of the late Duke of Kent, when that Gentleman came of Age, great Rejoicings were made at Silſoe in Bedfordſhire on that Occaſion.

On Thurſday laſt Orders were iſſued out from the Lord Chamberlain's Office to all Peers and Peereſſes, that the Court goes into Mourning To-morrow, on Account of the Death of the late Queen of Sweden.

The Men to wear Black full trim'd, black Swords and Buckles, plain or fring'd Linnen

The Ladies to wear Black Silk or Velvet, Black and White Fans, plain or fring'd Linnen, black or white Shoes.

Yeſterday being Chriſtmas-Day, the ſame was obſerv'd at Court as a high Feſtival, when the Knights Companions of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

There were a grand Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to pay their Compliments to his Majeſty on that Occaſion.

At Noon his Majeſty, the Duke, and the Princeſſes,

preceded by the Purſuivants and Heralds at Arms, and attended by a great Concourſe of the Nobility, went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Hayter.

After Divine Service was over, his Majeſty, the Duke, and the Princeſſes, received the Holy Sacrament from the Hands of the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London, aſſiſted by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Hereford; Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday Mr. Grooſtrey, Deputy High-Bailiff of Weſtminſter, with ſeveral other Perſons, proclaimed Weſtminſter Election at Weſtminſter-Hall Gate, which is to come on next Thurſday in the ſaid Hall.

The ſame Day the Bridge-Lottery was drawn for the Space of an Hour, when the following Nnmbers were drawn Prizes, viz 40,938, 46,311, 40,023, 43,617, of 100 l. each.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	11	11
	Evening	11	42

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHereas JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

This Day is Publiſhed, Price 6 d.

A New Year's Gift, humbly offered to the Conſideration of all the Thirtieth of *January* Preachers: In which the Moral Character of God, our Heavenly Father, and the Reaſon of the Second Commandment are vindicated from the foul Aſperſions which are too often caſt upon them.

By AMOS HARRISON, *Author of the* Remarks *on the* Vicar's Complaint.

Printed for the Author, and Sold by M. Fenner, at the Turk's-Head in Gracechurch-ſtreet; J. Noon, at the White Hart in Cheapſide; J. Pemberton, at the Golden Buck in Fleet-ſtreet; R. Amey, in the Court of Requeſts, Weſtminſter; and J. Crosby, in Horſley-Down, Fair-ſtreet.

To all Gentlemen and Ladies,

BY Way of Introduction I beg Leave to acquaint you, few or none ſuffer'd by the Spaniards more cruelly laſt Peace, and not one more unjuſtly than myſelf; the Particulars would take up too much Room for this Paper: But as by his Majeſty's Declaration of War, and an Act of Parliament made in 1739. I am not only juſtified, but alſo encouraged to ſeek Redreſs. For which Purpoſe I have fitted the good Ship Eaton Frigate, of 300 Tons, to carry 30 Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels, &c. by which, with the Help of God, and 200 brave Fellows, I hope to do ſome Service to my Country, and alſo make a profitable Cruize to all that ſhall pleaſe to be concern'd.

Purchaſe, fitting with Ammunition, Proviſion, &c. for Six Months Cruize, I calculate will coſt near 5000 l. which I propoſe to divide into Shares of 100 l. each. To forward me in this juſt Expedition, Sir John Thompſon, who hath been many Years concern'd with me, and his Kinſman Peter Eaton, Eſq; have taken ſeveral Shares——and I intend to continue with five or ten, and as I yet want farther Help, I make this publick Application, that any Gentlemen or Ladies may have Opportunity to aſſiſt in carrying on ſo good a Work.

Myſelf and Men go no Purchaſe no Pay, ſo that a Prize or Prizes to the Value of 10000 l. in ſix Months, will not only pay Charges, but alſo clear the Ship; it being agreed the Ship ſhall have one Moiety for finding Proviſion, &c. and the Company the other for their Duty. In a private Man of War we are entitled to one Half for re taking an Engliſhman after being four Days taken by the Enemy——which is great Encouragement; from which, and the Chance of taking the Enemy in a ſix Months Cruize, to me ſeems great Probability of Succeſs—— particularly as I am well acquainted in the Bay of Biſcay, and other proper Places to cruize, and am provided with good Officers, who underſtand French, Spaniſh, Italian, Dutch, Danes and Swedes;—— ſo that a Spaniard colour'd by any of thoſe will be the more liably diſcover'd.— And it may well happen that ten Times the Value may fall to our Lot in Half the Time. I have one extraordinary Thing in my Favour, that's the Lords of the Admiralty's Goodneſs in diſcharging my Men from the Preſs at my Requeſt, on account of their good Behaviour with me, in taking the Lady Elizabeth, &c. laſt June, on a Portugal Voyage; and the Continuance of their Lordſhips Favour put it in my Power ſoon to be mann'd, many coming daily to enter.

Whomſoever theſe Reaſons may prevail on to be concern'd, that don't frequent the Change, or live at a Diſtance from London, if they pleaſe to ſend me a Line, directed to the Union Coffee-houſe in Cornhill, or at my Houſe in Paradice-ſtreet, Redriff, will oblige their Humble Servant,

Michael Page.

P. S For the well Conduct of the whole Affair, there will be two eminent Gentlemen choſe for Agents.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price 1 s. 6 d.)
The THIRD EDITION,
Dedicated to her Grace the Ducheſs of Marlborough.

THE Ladies Tales: Exemplifying the Virtues and Vices of the Quality. In which among many other curious Subjects, is debated the following Points, viz. Whether Learning is a neceſſary Accompliſhment for the Ladies? What is the moſt engaging Quality or Perfection a Lady can have to ſecure the Heart of her Husband, Beauty, Wit, Good Humour, or Diſcretion? With a Summary of the Accompliſhments neceſſary to make a Wife perfectly. The whole interſperſed with diverting Stories proper to illuſtrate each Subject.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoſter-row; and ſold by R. Dodſley, in Pall-Mall; J. Jolliffe, in St. James's-ſtreet; and F. Needham, over againſt Gray's-Inn in Holborn.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price bound 2 s.)
The Second Edition, *with the Addition of* Seventy *New Songs, of*

THE NIGHTINGALE;
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